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## FIGHTING THE INCOME TAX.

ARGUMENTS WERE MADE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

In addition to the striking array of talent which was represented there was a vast amount of facts and literature furnished in addition to the law.

Washington, March 7.—The expectation that the income tax cases would be argued in the supreme court of the United States to-day was responsible for the attendance of an unusually large number of the spectators desiring to hear the eminent counsel engaged. It was well toward the close of the day's session before the court called the cases. Beside the views of the striking array of counsel engaged in the case there was also furnished to the court a remarkable amount and variety of literature.

This included the following: Briefs on behalf of appellants in the New York cases—Charles H. Pollock and Lewis Hyde, signed by J. H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, B. H. Bristol, W. D. Guthrie, David Wilcox and Charles Steel; additional brief on the question of direct tax by Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz and Steele, solicitors for complainants; and Joseph H. Choate and Charles F. Southmayd, counsel, extracts from the evidence "proving" the historic facts from the general literature and from the authorities bearing upon the question whether the words "direct tax" and "direct taxes" as used in the federal constitution embrace a tax on incomes or are limited to a tax on land only; "the teachings of political economists defining direct and indirect taxes," by Max West, A. M., Ph. D., of the University of Chicago, which paper contained probably one hundred definitions by authorities as far back as 1744; copies of the income tax laws of 1861 to 1894; and a brief by Shellabarger and Wilson, solicitors, and George F. Edmunds, counsel for John G. Moore, plaintiff, in the District of Columbia suit for an injunction against the commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller.

The foregoing were prepared on behalf of the opponents of the tax. For the government and for the parties to the litigation who advocate the tax were the following: Argument for the New York Loan and Trust Co. by Herbert B. Turner, counsel; brief for the United States by Attorney General Olney and Assistant Attorney General Whitney, with citations of the scope and effect of federal exercises. Briefs for the Continental Trust Company by J. C. Carter and W. C. Oliver and by William Jay and Flamen B. Chandler, with an additional brief by Carter and Gulliver.

Brief by Attorney General Olney. When Mr. Guthrie began the argument there were present in court Attorney General Olney, Assistant Attorney General Whitney, Hon. J. C. Carter and W. C. Gulliver, representing the government and those who upheld the law; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Senator Edmunds, Hon. J. W. Wilson, Clarence A. Seward, David Wilcox and Charles Steel, representing those opposed to the law; R. T. House, Solicitor of Internal Revenue McMillan, and ex-Representative Springer of Illinois, whose contest with the government years ago over the law of 1893 resulted in a declaration by the supreme court of the United States that an income tax was not a direct tax. In that the question raised was as to uniformity. Mr. Guthrie appeared especially for appellant Lewis H. Hyde, a stockholder in the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York. He confined himself to a presentation of the contention that the law was unconstitutional because of its inequality, lack of uniformity and numerous illegal exceptions.

The right and power of congress to tax incomes from investments in municipal bonds was expressly denied by Mr. Guthrie. The right of the stockholders of a corporation, the management of which proposed voluntarily to pay the tax to seek relief by an injunction Mr. Guthrie asserted was well established in the case of Dodge versus Walsey (18 Howard) and the principles laid down in that case had been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Guthrie proceeded at length to show that the law made illegal exceptions and illustrating this stated that a mutual insurance company in New York with a surplus of \$204,000,000 would be exempt from a tax of \$20,000 a year, which their principal rival in the same business, conducting it for the same purpose, but operating it as a stock concern must pay. The situation of these mutual and other semi or wholly benevolent insurance institutions—savings banks, building associations and the like—it was contended was in violation of the constitution and rendered the law null and void. The attorney general in his brief said Mr. Guthrie had argued: Similar discriminations and exemptions have always been familiar in federal legislation, never before have been questioned and have the force of a practical constitution. They have been familiar in state legislation, have been questioned and in the absence of peculiar restrictions in state constitutions have been always sustained.

"We challenge the correctness of that statement," Mr. Guthrie added. "We have not been able to find a single such exception or discrimination in any of the previous income tax laws, copies of which have been furnished the court."

"Upon the lack of uniformity, required by the first section of article 8 and the fifth amendment to the constitution," answered Mr. Guthrie. Further discussing this point of inequality and discrimination Mr. Guthrie asked the court to consider the situation had the majority of congress voted to assess a tax upon mutual corporations and exempt corporations.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that it would have been a severe tax upon your patience to listen to an argument in favor of such a proposition. And yet if the power of discrimination and favoritism in congress the court cannot say 'thus far and no further shall you go.' The power to discriminate granted, the power to confiscate and destroy necessarily follows."

Upon the question of uniformity of the tax which the constitution requires Mr. Guthrie said the contention of the government that the uniformity was a geographical limitation merely was unsound and untenable.

At this point the hour of adjournment arrived and Mr. Guthrie suspended his argument, which he will conclude in the morning.

Clarence A. Seward will follow him against the law; then Assistant Attorney General Whitney will speak for the law; ex-Senator Edmunds against it; Attorney General Olney and Hon. J. C. Carter for the law, and Joseph H. Choate will close the argument in opposition. In response to a suggestion from Mr. Edmunds to-day Chief Justice Fuller intimated that the time allowed for argument would be enlarged from ten to twelve hours.

## WASED UP BY THE WAVES.

EDDIE RYAN'S GRASPING FIND ON THE MILL RIVER FLATS.

While Playing He Found a Jar Containing the Bodies of Two Dead Infants—No Clue to the Parents of the Children—Medical Examiner Will Investigate.

Edward Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy residing at 33 Haven street, made a startling discovery about 6 o'clock last evening on the Mill river flats at the foot of Clay street, on the site of the Old Colony Distilleries company. Ryan with several companions was playing near the flats, when a short distance away he saw a large glass jar which had evidently been left on the flats by the receding tide.

Eddie was more venturesome than the rest of his companions and advanced to where the jar was. The jar, which was about the size of a demijohn, was carefully sealed up. Ryan picked up the jar and upon looking it over closely discovered that there was something in it. Ryan-like, he broke open the jar with a stone and was horrified beyond description when the perfectly developed bodies of two male babies dropped out on to the ground.

The boy carefully picked up the bodies and carried them to the Grand avenue precinct, where he delivered them over to the care of Sergeant McGrath, who was in charge, and told him the story of the discovery. The sergeant immediately notified Medical Examiner White and the latter will make an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case to-day. Last night when asked in reference to the matter he said that he had not seen the bodies, but spoke as though he did not consider it a case of foul play.

When the jar was broken and after the bodies had been exposed to the air for a short time they turned almost black, and it is believed from this fact that they had been in the jar for at least a week and probably longer. The bodies were kept at the Grand avenue precinct over night and will be turned over to the medical examiner to-day, when the investigation will be commenced.

The bodies are apparently those of twins and are both fully developed and apparently perfectly healthy. Just how long the bodies had been in the jar is problematical, but the police are of the opinion that the jar has probably been floating about for a week or more and from this fact it is argued that it is not a case of foul play. The jar had been carefully sealed up and with its human freight evidently thrown into the river.

The police immediately commenced to investigate the case. When the bodies were first discovered they were in an excellent state of preservation owing to the fact that they had been kept in an air-tight compartment, but immediately as soon as they were exposed to the air they began to discolor.

Medical Examiner White said last night that he would view the bodies in order to ascertain whether the infants had been born dead or had died after birth. In the event of the children having been born dead it will not be a case for the coroner.

Passed the Century Mark. Richard, Vt., March 7.—Jerry Larkin, the oldest man in Franklin county, perhaps in Vermont, is dead. Aged 106 years. He was born in Ireland.

NEW CERTIFICATES. Those of Silver Will be Replaced by Those of New Design. Washington, March 7.—The silver certificates are soon to be replaced by a new issue of fresh design. Designs for the new ones, fives and tens, have been prepared. That for the one is partly engraved. It is "History Instructing Youth." The middle of the face of the note is occupied by a recumbent female figure, by whom stands a youth. They are gazing on the city of Washington from Arlington Heights. The monument and the dome of the capitol are prominently brought out. About this picture, as a frame, are wreaths enclosing the names of the American famous in science, literature, art, statesmanship, invention and war.

The designs for the fives represents America. A female figure standing on a globe, holding aloft an electric light. Other figures are grouped about her. Power is represented by a chariotier guiding three spirited horses in one hand and thunder bolts from which proceed a ribbon connecting in graceful folds with the light.

The design most recently drawn and which is of a very high artistic merit is intended for the tens. It represents "Science presenting Steam and Electricity to Commerce and Manufactures." There are five figures in the design. The central figure, representing science, is that of a beautiful female, which is seated. On either side of her stand two youthful figures, the one on the right representing electricity; the one on the left steam. Seated at the foot of science are two female figures with upturned countenances; that on the right representing commerce; that on the left manufactures. The repose of these five figures is most effective and artistic.

Herreshoff Improved. Providence, March 7.—Dr. Noylan, at Bristol, at 8 o'clock this evening, issued the following bulletin as to Nat. Herreshoff's condition: "Temperature 98, pulse normal, respiration normal; takes plenty of nourishment. Slept well this afternoon. Cough better. Feeling fair generally."

## OPPOSED TO BRUTALITY.

Bob Emmmons Comes Out Strongly on the Football Games.

Boston, March 7.—If the game of football is to continue, writes Bob Emmmons in the Harvard Graduate Magazine to-day, the colleges must begin its reformation immediately. The need of reform, he continues, must be conducted along these lines:

Reduction of the excessive training, reduction of the notoriety, publicity and expenditure, and elimination of the objectionable features of the game itself. Excessive training is defined "playing hard football" for a month in the spring, a fortnight in the summer and for ten weeks in the fall. This, he says, should be abolished, with the exception of the ten weeks' work in the fall. As a remedy for the unpleasant notoriety, amounting almost to professionalism, the tendency of which is to bring the game into the same plane with the prize ring, he suggests that the games be made exclusive. No seats should be sold to any but college graduates or undergraduates or those holding some sort of college ticket, while the college matches should be held on college grounds for college people. Extravagance from start to finish he deprecates as wrong, and more particularly where a team clears \$42,000 and spends \$16,000 during one fall.

Regarding the objectionable features of the game itself, Mr. Emmmons says the game must be rough and may be a brutal one. But roughness, he declares, is only objectionable in so far as it leads to serious injury. As for brutality, intentional, vicious roughness, that is objectionable at all times. The playing rules must be reformed, but no amount of reform can accomplish anything until the rules are effective and better provision for their enforcement made.

As a remedy for "brutality," the penalty should be immediate disqualification for the game. "This disqualification should last for a year at least, unless revoked by the athletic committee of the two colleges."

TORN WITH DISSENSIONS. Insurgents Leave Baltimore Before General Garrison Arrived. Havana, March 7.—General Garrison has arrived at Balre, where he met only the mayor and a few private citizens. The insurgents left the town twenty-four hours before he arrived. Their force was smaller than at the beginning of the week and it is supposed that it has been weakened by desertions. Troops have started in pursuit. It is believed that the negroes of the Guantanamo band will proceed to the coast with the two officers who were wounded in a recent fight.

Matagosa's insurgent band is said to be torn with domestic dissensions. Those insurgents who have succeeded in saying all the insurgents have been discouraged by the general condemnation of the uprising. They had expected more support from the people of the cities.

## RUINED BY HER SON.

A Boston Woman Has Been Forced Into Insolvency.

Boston, March 7.—As the outcome of a distressing state of affairs in which she is quite innocently involved Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., to-day filed a voluntary petition in insolvency in the Suffolk court. The liabilities are about \$100,000. The value of the assets is yet to be determined. It is stated, however, that creditors will receive about forty cents on the dollar, unless a compromise agreement is arrived at outside of the court. Mr. Micah Dyer, Jr., says he would gladly liquidate Mrs. Dyer's indebtedness, if he knew its exact extent, but since, owing to the peculiar state of affairs, it is impossible to learn, he has advised an adjustment by the courts. Measures were taken to bring about a private settlement. This failing, the only other alternative was taken.

Mrs. Dyer's embarrassment is due wholly to business transactions of her son, Dr. Dyer. Last spring the doctor was compelled to raise money to meet certain notes, then it was he solicited the assistance of his mother, explaining to her that he would have appealed to his father but for the fact that the latter at that time was seriously ill. Since that time Dr. Dyer has been in the clutches of money lenders, and as he expresses it, has been bled right and left by these "human vampires." If the doctor secured his mother's endorsement to a note and could raise only a part of the sum within the time required to use it he would give his own note for the sum borrowed and would offer the endorsed note as collateral security. Then he would sign a release, relinquishing all claim to the endorsed note if he did not meet the note for the smaller sum within ten days, and he generally failed to take them up.

Some times, the doctor says, he left bank notes endorsed by his mother, as security, and they have been filled in by the lenders. From what can be learned this thing has been going on for about a year, and during that period Dr. Dyer has issued notes for more than \$100,000. The exact amount he does not know, having lost a book in which were recorded all the transactions.

It is principally to defeat the attempts of some holders of the notes at extortionate measures that the case has been submitted to the courts. The doctor has full faith in the future of the health food concern in which he is interested, and has formed a new company, by means of which he hopes to retrieve his losses and liquidate all his debts.

## WELCOMED BY THOUSANDS.

A STEAMER LOADED WITH DONATIONS ARRIVES AT ST. JOHN.

When the vessel came in the Harbor She was Received With Cheers by the Pressed Throng Who Were on the Wharf—Relief Committee Will be Called To-day. St. John's, N. F., March 7.—The steamer Grand Lake, from Halifax, carrying donations from Boston and vicinity and offerings from Halifax people for the destitute poor of Newfoundland, arrived here at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon and was welcomed by more than two thousand people who crowded the wharf and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm. The stars and stripes floated at the Grand Lake's masthead. A feature of the demonstration was the wild manner in which the crowd responded to cheers for the flag. Finally cheers were proposed for the American people and the frenzied cheering continued until almost exhausted.

After the vessel had been cheered to the wharf His Lordship the Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, bishop of Newfoundland, the Rev. Father O'Brien and Rev. William Graham went aboard and met Mr. Faye, who is in charge of the relief committee. The bishop, the Rev. Father O'Brien and Mr. Faye, who is in charge of the relief committee, decided to call a meeting of the relief committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow, when the goods will be handed over to the representatives of the various religious denominations for distribution to the unfortunate people.

The situation and plans of distribution were fully explained to Mr. Faye, and he expressed entire satisfaction at the manner in which relief is to be given. It is hoped that every person requiring help will be given his or her share. The destitution existing in Newfoundland is dreadful. About two thousand families in St. John's alone are in dire distress, and the same state of affairs, and in many cases worse, exists all over the island. It is feared the worst has not yet been seen.

Five thousand persons are daily fed from soup kitchens.

## AN ALL DAY BATTLE.

Before the End Was Reached There Was an Amicable Adjustment.

New York, March 7.—The trunk lines' boards of presidents held a lively conference to-day. The subject discussed was westbound freight rates between this city and Chicago. The battle waged all day between the representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, West Shore, Lehigh Valley and the Ontario and Western railroad lines, and there present in interest of the New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio. At the end, however, all those interested came to an agreement which will abolish, after April 1, all differential rates on westbound freight rates. This will put the above named lines on an equal footing and establish a uniform first class rate between Chicago and New York of seventy-five cents per 100 pounds.

During the meeting a telegram was received from Commissioner Blanchard, president of the Central Traffic association, stating that he would do all in his power to further the maintenance of east-bound rates.

## Western Officials Amazed.

Chicago, March 7.—The eastern committee of the western trunk line committee to-day finished a formulation of eastern territorial limits, which will be presented to the full meeting next time it convenes. Western officials are somewhat annoyed by the persistency of the Grand Trunk in pushing its claims for recognition by the committee.

## RELATIONS WERE CORDIAL.

The United States Has No Cause for Trouble With Spain.

Madrid, March 7.—Deputy Lerma questioned the government in the congress to-day as to the attitude of the United States toward Spain in the matter of the Cuban insurrection. Senor Abaza, minister of colonies, replied that he had conferred with United States Minister Taylor only as to the penalties recently inflicted upon Americans in Cuba. The general relations between the two countries were cordial, as was proved by the manner in which the Nueva Espagna was received at Tampa. The commander of the gunboat had reported to the local officials who had shown the greatest good will toward the Spaniards.

In the senate Premier Sagasta was asked whether or not the United States had offered to help quell the revolt in Cuba. He answered that the report was untrue, adding that Spain needed no assistance in subduing the insurgents.

## They Are Determined.

Bridgeport, March 7.—Another effort was made to-day to secure the \$5,000 good money captured from the green goods gang a few months since. The demand was made of Police Captain Birmingham by a man who gave his name as Harry Burr and said he represented the Pole, Kochanowsky, from whom the money was taken. The captain referred Burr to the city attorney, but the latter is in the south.

The green goods people seem determined to get the money.

## Crashed Into Electric Car.

Norwich, March 7.—An electric car on the line of the Norwich street railway was derailed at the Yantic crossing at 8:30 to-night. The conductor went up the track to signal a special freight train on the Central Vermont railroad. The tracks were wet and slippery and the freight could not be controlled. It crashed into the electric car, which was lighted, but unoccupied, and tore off one side of it. The locomotive of the freight was disabled and the passenger train from Brattleboro due here at 9:30 was delayed two hours by the accident.

## A FINE EXHIBITION.

Dixon Had an Easy Time With Sam Bollen.

New York, March 7.—The New York Athletic club held a special boxing exhibition to-night. The gymnasium was crowded to its utmost capacity. The first pair upon the stage were J. McGowen and J. Hicks. It was a cyclone fight and in the second round McGowen put his man out. The second bout was between M. Ryan and Joe Tonks. It was a case of slugging from start to finish. The fight ended in a knock-out in the second round for Ryan.

Then a battle royal followed between four colored men—Miles Gumbor, Slop and Mudd—and the exhibition they gave was disgraceful. Then came a four-round contest at catch-weights between J. Ross and F. Johnson, both colored. The latter was then more scientific and had the best of the contest. The next bout was between G. Bassell and J. Murphy. They were both stiff fighters, but Murphy punished Bassell all over the stage and had his face covered with blood. Murphy was given the decision.

Chuck Connors, the born comedian, and Connie Sullivan, the 105 pounder, gave a friendly three-round contest. The final bout was between George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, and Sam Bollen, a well known lightweight in colored circles. It was six rounds at catch-weights. Dixon weighed 124 pounds and Bollen 123. In the first round Dixon acted on the defense, forcing Dixon to do all the fighting and there was very little hard fighting done. In the second round Dixon landed with his left on Bollen's mouth. The latter soon cross-countered Dixon heavily on the mouth. Dixon was the aggressor and forced Bollen to retreat all over the stage.

Dixon forced the fighting in the third and chased Bollen all over the stage, punching him at will with both left and right. In the fourth round Dixon punched Bollen with both hands and got away without a return. The champion forced the fighting all through the round and had the best of it, but Bollen fought back manfully. The manner in which Dixon planted his left freely on Bollen's face in the fifth round without a return showed that he had the latter at his mercy. In the sixth round Dixon forced the fighting in such a spirited manner that he had him on the run. Bollen fought back in great shape, but Dixon finally got the decision.

Death Due to Excitement. Biddford, Me., March 7.—Mrs. Shea of St. Cloud, Minn., died yesterday. She was one of the heirs of the late Luther Bryant, the Biddford millionaire, and it is presumed that her death was due to the excitement and nervous shock occasioned by the sudden coming into possession of wealth. One of her sisters, who resides here, is ill from that cause.

## Extra Session Predicted.

Washington, March 7.—Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, ex-assistant secretary of state, visited the postoffice department to-day. The prevailing impression among postoffice officials was that Mr. Quincy's visit had some relation to a patent stamp cancelling machine, the merits of which he took occasion to urge. Mr. Quincy was quite positive in his publicly pronounced predictions of an extra session of congress.

## THE CHARTER REVISION CASE.

Special Aldermanic Meeting To-night—Considerable Speculation.

Mayor Hendrick has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for this evening, at which time the vote on the charter revision matter will be reconsidered. The reason for calling the meeting is because of the fact that a doubt has arisen as to whether at the regular meeting of the board on Monday night the vote stood 10 to 10, as announced by Clerk Lyon, or whether it was a tie, as has been declared by a number of the spectators. There is considerable speculation as to whether or not the decision of Monday night on the question will be reversed, especially as the absentees of Monday night's meeting are expected to be present to-night.

## At Rock Lodge, Florida.

Mr. Treadway, manager of the Rock Lodge hotel, is a happy father. It is a boy, a fine one, the first born of the family, and mother and child are doing well. The mother is the daughter of Mr. Horace P. Shares, the brick manufacturer of this city.

By the recent freeze-up in Florida Mr. H. P. Shares lost twelve hundred fine orange trees. The havoc and desolation wrought by the freeze-up all over Florida have not been underestimated.

## A HANDSOME PLACE.

The Governor's Foot Guard's New Armory.

The new building of the Governor's Foot Guard on Whiting street, near Meadow street, is nearly completed and when finished it will be one of the best appointed armories in the state. It is expected that it will be ready to occupy on April 1. The upper floor is fitted up with lockers in which the uniforms of the members will be kept. On the ground floor is the reception room, which is fitted up in a most artistic manner. The ceiling and the side walls are finished in hard woods.

The entire building will be lit by electric lights and heated by gas. There will be an opening this month, but the grand opening will not take place until next month.

## Admiral da Gama Active.

Montevideo, March 7.—The newspapers are informed from Rio de Grande do Sul that Admiral da Gama has invaded the province with a force of 3,200, including a naval battalion.

## HIS ACCOUNTS ALL RIGHT.

NO SIGN OF FRAUD WAS FOUND ON CASHIER WING'S BOOKS.

The Trustees Have Examined Them and in an Open Statement Declare That They Have Found Them Correct—Confident of His Integrity.

Worcester, Mass., March 7.—The sensational suicide of Henry F. Wing, cashier of the Grafton National bank, Wednesday night resulted to-day in a partial investigation of the affairs of the institution and also of the Grafton Savings bank, of which he was treasurer. The national bank examiners for the district, Hon. Irving B. Sayles of Milbury and Alfred Ewer of Roxbury, were engaged all day filing away and preparing papers and books of the Grafton bank for the beginning of a systematic examination to-morrow morning. The trustees of the savings bank met and prepared the following statement, which all signed:

"We, the undersigned, trustees of the Grafton Savings bank, have examined the securities of said bank and find them correct."

The officials of both banks proclaim their confidence in Mr. Wing's integrity and say that his suicide was due to mental derangement caused by grip and worry over suits pending against him and brought by the heirs of the Wheeler estate.

Wednesday night he was to have met an expert accountant, who was a personal friend, with three directors at the national bank, and it is claimed that the meeting was for the purpose of allowing the experts to assist him in beginning a new system of bookkeeping. The meeting was set for 7:30. Mr. Wing left his house at 7 and was not seen alive after that time. His body was not found until 1:30 a. m. and it was discovered then by two of the directors who had the appointment with him. Mr. Wing was town treasurer and attended the annual town meeting Monday. His accounts were approved. To-morrow the savings bank examiners will be in Grafton to examine the accounts and affairs of the savings bank.

## Temperance Legislation.

More than fifty bills have been referred to the committee on temperance of the Connecticut general assembly. Nearly all of these are intended to be restrictive of the liquor traffic. There is to be a public hearing on their general features in the hall of representatives Wednesday, March 13, at 2 p. m. A call has been issued urging the attendance of friends of sobriety from all parts of the state, signed by Rev. Dr. James, Hon. C. B. Gross, Bishop Tierney, Judge Shipman, Rev. J. H. Twichell of Hartford, President Raymond and Professor Rice of Wesleyan university and others. Able speakers have been secured, and it is intended to make this a field day for temperance.

## MRS. MILLER'S LECTURE.

Some Valuable Hints on Dress and Health—Largely Attended.

Mrs. Jenness-Miller, the well known advocate of improvement in dress, spoke to a large audience of ladies at Anderson's gymnasium Wednesday afternoon on "Artistic Care of the Body." She said that bath, massage and Turkish baths are of the utmost importance to good health, while face lotions, bleaches and other artificial beautifiers, she asserted, are most harmful in their effects. Foods should be studied carefully, and she declares that a chef is as much an artist as a painter or a sculptor. At the conclusion of the lecture many practical questions were asked.

That Mrs. Miller's ideas are well grounded is proven by her bright, sparkling eyes, clear complexion and utter absence of wrinkles. Another interesting talk was given yesterday afternoon on "Dress for Health and Beauty," to which gentlemen were admitted.

## PROFESSOR W. A. BROWN'S LECTURE.

On Development of Musical Instruments—Illustrated by Stereoscopic-Wind and Stringed Instruments.

Professor W. Adams Brown, Yale '84, of the Union Theological seminary, New York, gave his second lecture on "The Development of the Musical Instrument" in North Sheffield hall last evening, and despite the rain there was a good sized audience present. The topic for last evening was "Primitive Wind and Stringed Instruments." Professor Brown illustrated his lecture with fifty lantern slides showing pictures of many old string and wind instruments. He also gave the history of a number of them from the earliest date up to the present time. The lecture was very interesting and greatly enjoyed.

## MANY BILLS APPROVED.

Monthly Meeting of the City Financiers Held Last Night.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of finance was held last evening, at which Mayor Hendrick presided and all the members were present except Councilman Dewell. The list of laborers employed by the city was received from the board of public works and tabled until the next monthly meeting of the board. At the suggestion of Alderman Shanley it was voted that hereafter the weekly payrolls of the several departments could be signed any time during Thursday instead of at a certain hour, as has been the custom in the past.

## The monthly bills of the several departments were approved as follows:

Police \$1,570.98, fire \$2,971.05, health \$408.01, public works \$1,287.88. The weekly payrolls were also approved as follows: Police \$2,356, fire \$1,760.52, health \$114, public works \$958.25.